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an air of artificiality about the treatment of political affairs which reminds one irresistibly of Rousseau and the atomistic social philosophy of the eighteenth century: *e. g.*, "Le bien-être des hommes n'est pas en fonction des divisions politiques. Que l'Europe soit partagée en dix états ou en cinquante, elle ne sera pour cela ni plus civilisée, ni plus barbare" (p. 71). And, finally, there are not wanting examples of the "one-sided reasoning" with which M. Novicow charges his opponents. Thus he argues that because questions still remain which threaten war, therefore the eight thousand wars of the past have all settled nothing; and also that because the smaller states have opposed political consolidation by war, therefore war has never consolidated great states. Such arguments are surely rather ingenious than convincing.

After proving, to his own satisfaction, that war is, and always has been, an unmitigated evil, in every respect, M. Novicow finds himself confronted with this question: Why is it, then, that war still continues, and that men are still found to defend it? His answer is brief and to the point: War continues from force of habit (*routine*), and men defend it because they have confused it with competition in general (*la lutte*). The discussion of this proposition is one of the most original and suggestive parts of the book.

The last two chapters contain a polemic against the theories advanced by Gumplowicz in *Der Rassenkampf*, and, at the end, an eloquent plea for peace. But unfortunately, the "Synthèse de l'antagonisme et de la solidarité" proves to be metaphysical to a degree, and we are left in the dark as to the means by which peace is to be obtained and maintained.

EDWARD VAN DYKE ROBINSON.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

Socialism and the Social Movement in the Nineteenth Century. By WERNER LOMBART, Professor in the University of Breslau. Translated by Anson P. Atterbury; introduction by Professor John B. Clark. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1898. Pp. xvii + 199.

THIS volume of public addresses gives the most significant elements of socialism without burdening the page with minor details. The author regards socialism as the most significant form of proletarian struggle for recognition, power, and material well-being. The class is

itself the product of the capitalistic system of industry ; and the attempt of this class to maintain its place and advance its interests is not the result of agitation, but of inherited social conditions. No ruling class ever made concessions to the lower classes out of philanthropy, but only when urged by powerful pressure. The economic doctrines of Karl Marx, in relation to "surplus value," are abandoned ; but his claim to recognition rests on his exposition of the historic conception of the social movement, and the inner relationship of the economic, social, and political manifestations and precedents. He showed most clearly that the social movement is toward the communization of the means of production, and its way is the struggle between classes. The author is in manifest sympathy with these views of history ; only he urges legal methods and freedom from vindictiveness in the combats of classes. The synchronistic table of events in the movement from 1750 to 1896 is a valuable feature of the work.

C. R. H.

Annual Report (31st) of the State Board of Charities for the Year 1897. Two volumes. New York and Albany: Wynkoop Hallenbeck Crawford Co. Pp. 1190 + 926.

THESE two volumes are for the student of public charities a genuine contribution to knowledge. They deal with the complex system of relief in a great and highly developed state. The facts are presented in a clear order, and the discussions are written by persons of experience and ability. The articles on civil-service examination, placing-out bills, dispensaries, custody of the feeble-minded, and the various reports on particular institutions constitute a mine of information. It is worth while for a rich state to publish this material for practical and theoretical students and workers.

C. R. H.

Annales de l'Institut International de Sociologie. Tome IV. Contenant les travaux du troisième congrès tenu à Paris en juillet 1897. Paris: V. Giard & E. Brière, 1898. Pp. 589. F. 10.

THE general secretary of the "Institute," the editor of this volume, evidently thinks that the session of which it is a report was the most successful of the three thus far held. It does not strike me that the